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Flowers and Foliage

A Selected List of
the Best

Flowering Shrubs,
Perennials, Hardy
Roses, Rock Plants,
Bulbs, Evergreens

Eschrich's Nursery

Growers - Propagators

North Milwaukee, Wis.

Established
1908



Nurseries at
Sunny Point Rd.
Milwaukee

We are showing above an illustration of the old-fashioned purple lilac. There is no flowering shrub more beautiful or popular in this section of the country and at least a few bushes should be in every garden collection. On pages 5 and 6 of this catalog you will find a complete list of both common and unusual varieties of lilacs.



A Well-Arranged Rock Garden of Iberis, Iris and Others.

The Rock Garden Beautiful

ROCK gardening is perhaps the most fascinating phase of gardening. It presents all the problems of larger landscape plantings on a small scale and, if well worked out, can be made a source of pleasure from early Spring until late Fall.

The Rock Garden may be either in full sun or partial shade but it should be located where it can be easily watered in case of need.

Remove the soil to a depth of 12 inches, saving only the good top soil. Fill in the bottom with 6 to 8 inches of coarse ashes or rubble for drainage. Rocks should be unequal in size and shape and so placed as to leave numerous earth pockets for the plants. Do not place them too symmetrically and have at least one high spot.

Mix the top soil with one-third leaf mould, peat moss or decayed vegetable matter to make it porous and use this mixture for filling in between the rocks.

We have only included the dwarf and medium dwarf varieties in this list, although quite a few of the taller sorts can be worked in to advantage as background.

Special Rock Garden Collection

We offer a collection of plants that grow very well and make a pleasing appearance among rocks and grow with the least care. Collection includes such varieties as Phlox subulata, Aubrietia, Sedums, Statice, Dianthus, Monarda and Iris.

12 Strong Plants..... \$2.45
(15 Plants for \$3.00)



Phlox Subulata.

A List of Perennial Plants for Shady Places

(For description see general list of perennials).

Anchusa. All varieties.	Myosotis palustris.
Aster. Various.	Pachysandra terminalis.
Aquilegia. Various.	Phlox subulata.
Convallaria majalis.	Platycodon grandiflorum.
Dicentra eximia and spectabilis.	Rudbeckia. Various.
Dictamnus albus.	Saxifraga.
Digitalis. Various.	Sedum. Various.
Funkia. Various.	Thalictrum. Various.
Hemerocallis. Various.	Tritoma.
Heuchera.	Veronica.
Hibiscus.	Viola.
Iberis sempervirens.	
Lathyrus latifolius.	
Liatris pycnostachya.	
Lychnis chalcidonica.	
Lythrum.	
Lobelia cardinalis.	
Mertensia virginica.	
Monarda.	



English "Flowering Wall."

A List of Plants for Rock Walls and Gardens

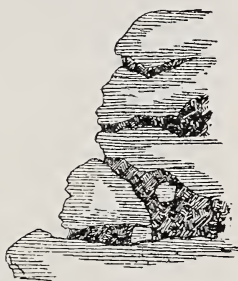
We recommend the following plants for Rock and Wall Gardening.

Plants marked with an asterisk (*) will do all right in shady places.

Agrostemma.	*Iris pumila. All varieties.
Alyssum. All varieties.	Linaria cymbalaria.
Anthemis Kelwayi.	Linum perenne.
*Anchusa affinis.	*Lychnis alpina.
Arabis. All varieties.	*Lychnis Arkwrighti.
Armeria. All varieties.	*Mertensia.
*Aster alpinus.	*Myosotis.
*Aster, Mauve Cushion.	Oenothera. All varieties.
Aubrietia. All varieties.	Papaver nudicaule.
*Aquilegia coerulea.	*Pachysandra.
Callirhoe involucrata.	*Phlox subulata.
Campanula carpatia.	*Platycodon Mariesi.
Catananche.	*Polemonium.
Cerastium tomentosum.	Ranunculus.
Dianthus caesius.	Saponaria.
Dianthus neglectus.	*Saxifraga. All varieties.
Dianthus deltoides.	*Sedums. All varieties.
Dianthus dentosus.	Silene.
Dianthus plumarius.	Statice. All varieties.
All varieties.	*Thalictrum. All varieties.
*Dicentra eximia.	Thymus.
Eryngium.	Tunica saxifraga.
Geum. All varieties.	Verbascum phoeniceum.
Gypsophila repens.	*Veronica incana.
Helianthemum.	Veronica spicata nana.
*Hemerocallis, Sovereign.	*Vinca minor.
*Heuchera.	*Viola cornuta.
*Iberis.	
Iris cristata.	



Rocks Should Be Laid So That Rain Can Get In.



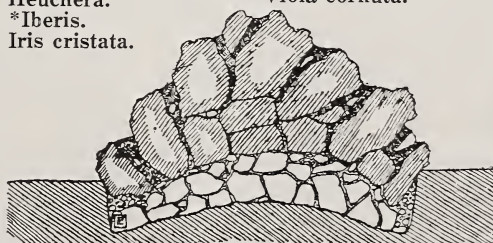
Wrong Way.

A Little Care in Planning the Rock Garden and Success is Assured

WE also have a large collection of limestone rock, both weather beaten and moss covered which we can sell in any quantity. Prices on application. We will also assist you in making your garden beautiful with a rock garden as well as other plants, trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc.



Cross-sectional View of Wall.



Cross-sectional View of Rockery on Level Ground.



A Fine and Well Developed Planting of Flowering Shrubs.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs



In this section we include a tremendous variety of interesting and beautiful plants which add immeasurably to the appearance and value of any property. They embrace flowering forms of every conceivable variety, species admired for their fruits, or for their leaves, or for their interesting shape.

They should always be planted in masses, groups, or borders—isolated specimens, unless very large, look lonesome and forlorn. A good arrangement invariably provides open stretches of lawn bordered with irregular groups and masses of shrubs against the boundary line or buildings. It is best not to mix too many kinds in any one group. Their outline and habits differ so very much that best effects always come from planting large restful groups of one kind or closely related sorts.

The ground for a shrub group should be well prepared and worked all over, and be kept cultivated and free from weeds until the shrubs have grown to cover the whole space. They cannot be expected to thrive and do their duty if they are stuck in a little hole in the sod.

Barberry, Japanese This Barberry is not subject to rust. One of the best all around shrubs for the Northwest, thriving under all conditions. Slender, graceful branches with fine, bright green foliage, turning to brilliant crimson and orange in the Fall. Branches are covered with small, yellow flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries that stay on the bushes almost all Winter. One of the best for shrubby borders and low hedges. 2 to 3 feet.

Cornus Sibirica (Red-Twigged Cornus). A tall, spreading shrub, which is extremely hardy, and splendid for hedges or groups of shrubbery. Panicles of white flowers in June are followed by clusters of berries. Its chief beauty, however, is in its bark, which turns bright crimson as Autumn approaches. Planted extensively for Winter effect. 6 to 10 feet.

Cornus, Variegated (Cornus elegantissima). Purplish red branches and beautiful silvery variegated foliage. 4 feet.

Coralberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris). July. Resembles *S. racemosus* in growth but is a little more compact. The flowers are borne in dense terminal spikes. They are followed in late Summer by dark purplish red berries, hanging in clusters. Well adapted for shady places. 3 to 4 feet.

Cranberry, Highbush (Viburnum opulus). Handsome, native shrub. Flowers white in flat clusters. Very decorative in fruit which begins to color by the end of July, remaining on the branches and keeping its bright scarlet color until the following Spring. Ornamental as well as useful. It is a large-growing shrub closely allied to the Snowball. 8 feet.



Japanese Barberry.

Cotoneaster or Quinceberry

(*C. acutifolia*). An attractive, beautifully formed shrub with thick, glossy leaves turning red in the Fall, giving it the most attractive appearance. The flowers, which appear during the early Summer, are followed by large, black berries, which remain on the bush nearly all Winter. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Splendid in shrub plantings and unexcelled for hedges. 5 to 6 feet.

Currant, Alpine or Mountain

(*Ribes alpinum*). A most desirable low-growing shrub. On account of retaining its foliage close to the ground it makes a desirable plant for shrubbery borders. One of the best shrubs for shady places; excellent for hedges. 4 feet.

Elder, Fern Leaf (*Sambucus canadensis laciniata*). This is one of our finest shrubs. A large bush, covered with clusters of large, flat flowers, giving en masse somewhat the effect of the hydrangea. The foliage is lacelike, with a cut fern appearance. The branches are long and graceful, drooping nearly to the ground. The flowers are followed by edible black berries. The plant is absolutely hardy anywhere. This Fern Leaf Elder should be found in every dooryard. 5 to 6 feet.

Elder, Golden (*Sambucus aurea*). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. The leaves are a beautiful bright gold from their first appearance in the Spring until they drop in the Fall. The best of our golden-leaved shrubs. 5 to 7 feet.

Honeysuckle, Morrow's (*Lonicera Morrowi*). This is one of the best quick growing, compact, "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored, appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive. 6 feet.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*Lonicera tatarica*). Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink-flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all Summer. 7 to 9 feet.

Hydrangea Paniculata (var. *grandiflora*). August and September. The showiest of all Autumn flowering shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy white flowers which, with the approach of cold weather, turn to rich shades of pink and coppery red. Taken into the house before frost, they hold their form and color and make attractive decorations throughout the Winter. 4 feet.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow

(*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*), or **Snowball Hydrangea**. A new valuable shrub with large, snow-white blossoms of immense size. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. Commences to bloom in June and continues until early Fall. Coming into bloom at a season when most shrubs are through flowering, makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden. Recommended as one of our best shrubs. 3 to 4 feet.

Lilacs All through the North the Lilac is a popular and universal flower. They are decidedly most effective when planted in groups. The Lilacs produce an abundance of flowers in Spring and early Summer, filling the air with their delicate fragrance. Lilacs have no diseases nor pests. They are easy to grow and are a constant delight.

Common Purple. This is the old-fashioned flower so familiar in our grandmothers' gardens. Some of these ought to be in every collection. 9 to 12 feet.

Common White. Similar to the above, with pure white flowers. 9 to 12 feet.

Persian (*S. persica*). May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than *S. vulgaris*. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrow leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form. 5 to 6 feet.

Villosa. Flowers light purple in bud and nearly white when open. Fragrant; late bloomer. 8 to 10 feet.

During the past few years many new sorts of Lilacs have been introduced. These newer varieties are far superior to the old type. They have all the hardiness and fragrance of the common Lilacs but far excel them in size of bloom and variety of coloring. They blossom unusually soon after being planted—a small bush only two feet high often being covered with bloom.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.



Tartarian Honeysuckle.



Lilac—Syringa.



Philadelphus—Mock Orange.

LILACS—Continued.

We recommend the following as being the best.
S—Single. D—Double.

Alphonse Lavallee. D. Blue shading to violet; very large.

Congo. S. Flowers dark wine-red; large and showy.

Ludwig Spaeth. S. Deep purplish red in large, long, dense panicles.

Marie Legraye. S. Large panicles of white bloom borne in great profusion.

Mme. Casimir Perier. D. Creamy white; superb. **Monument Carnot.** D. Immense truss of gorgeous bloom.

President Grevy. D. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very large and double.

Wm. Robinson. S. Nearly red; long spikes; handsome.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange; Syringa). White. June. The old-fashioned Mock Orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for background, screen or grouping. 7 to 8 feet.

Philadelphus Lemoinei (Lemoine Syringa). The blooms of this variety, and of the other sorts originated by Lemoine, are considerably larger than those of the common Mock Orange, although the growth is not so tall. In June the shrub is covered with fragrant, semi-double blooms. 4 to 5 feet.

Double Flowering Plum (Prunus triloba). An interesting shrub of medium height, bearing early in May, a profusion of delicate pink, rose-like blossoms appearing just before the leaves unfold. Without doubt one of the prettiest shrubs we have. (See cut on page 7). 5 feet.

Purple Leaved Plum (Newport). We have long needed a purple-leaved shrub that was hardy to set off our plantings in the North. This splendid ornamental shrub is absolutely hardy here. The leaves are an intense, deep purple from early Spring until late Fall. In the Spring it is covered with beautiful white, plumlike blossoms. Grows to be a fair sized tree. Very hardy and ornamental. 10 feet.

Russian Olive A showy shrub or small-growing tree. It has peculiar silvery, olive-like leaves, light green above and silvery white beneath. Used in landscape work for marked foliage contrast effects. 10 to 15 feet.

Snowball (Viburnum opulus sterile). That good old bush that hardly seems to need description so well known is it. A tall growing, absolutely hardy shrub covered in late May and early June with great masses of snowball-like blooms. 7 feet.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus). Usually 3 to 5 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. The white or rose flowers are produced in great numbers during the Summer. These are followed by white berries which remain on the bush until Winter. Excellent for grouping or massing. They will grow under trees in dense shade and succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else would grow.

Spiraea In the Spiraea family are found quite a number of varieties, some of which differ so widely that a person unacquainted with them would never realize that they had any points in common. Some of them grow in the form of small, compact bushes, while others have long, arching branches and open heads. Practically all of them bloom profusely, and if a good selection of varieties is made, some of them will be in bloom at all times during the Summer season. All of them are extremely hardy and quite easy to grow. They will succeed best in moist, fertile soil with sunny exposure, but they will bloom creditably almost anywhere. There is almost no place about the grounds for which some Spiraea will not be suitable.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

SPIREA—Continued.

The following are the best of the Spiraea family.

Anthony Waterer. A valuable and distinct variety growing about two feet high. Flowers a bright crimson, commencing to bloom in June and continuing through the Summer and Fall. Where a low growing shrub is desired, no other variety will produce such an abundance of showy flowers and give such general satisfaction. Sure to bloom the first season. 2 feet.

Arguta (Snow Garland). Semi-dwarf. The Snow Garland is one of the newer varieties that has been developed from a cross between the well known Bridal Wreath and Thunberg's Spiraea. Its rapid gain in public favor gives promise that it may become as popular as its parent, the Spiraea Van Houttei. The Snow Garland is the first of the Spiraea family to bloom. In early Spring, while tulips are still in flower and before the leaves are out, it bursts into full bloom with a profusion of white flowers that cover its graceful branches like a bank of snow. It is ideal to plant in front of Spiraea Van Houttei. As its flowers begin to fade it seems to pass to the unfolding Bridal Wreath, thus giving six weeks of the much desired Spiraea bloom. The foliage of this plant is very attractive, producing pleasing Autumn colors and much of the foliage is retained throughout the Winter. Perfectly hardy. 3 to 4 feet.

Callosa alba. Dwarf white Spiraea of bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower nearly all Summer. A valuable small shrub. 2 feet.

Froebeli. Flowers bright rosy red in flat clusters, produced during July and August. This is one of our finest Spiraeas, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the Fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden. 3 feet.

Aurea (Golden Spiraea). One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Holds its color all Summer. 5 to 6 feet.

Sorbifolia. A splendid Spiraea growing to a height of about five feet, covered with large, clean, bright green leaves that resemble the leaves of the Mountain Ash. Produces a world of great white feathery blooms about six inches long by four inches in diameter. A splendid Spiraea to plant about the house. 4 to 5 feet.



Spiraea Arguta.

Van Houttei. Often called Bridal Wreath. If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spiraea Van Houttei. The long branches, curving and reaching to the ground, are covered the entire length with lovely white blossoms, like a great fountain of snow. It begins to blossom about the time the Spiraea Arguta is through, thus giving a succession of similar bloom lasting for four weeks or more. Extremely hardy; will thrive anywhere. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping or for mass effect. 5 to 6 feet.

Sumac, Cut-Leaved Staghorn

(Rhus typhina laciniata). A new shrub and one of the most beautiful plants in nature. It is of spreading habit, with large, long, finely cut, lace-like, wonderfully graceful leaves. The foliage is a pleasing green, always healthy and clean, and turns in Autumn to varied hues of pink, crimson and gold. The effect, resembling as it does, soft lace, is one of elegance and beauty. 6 to 10 feet.

Viburnum (Arrow-wood). A fine group of shrubs, growing from 5 to 12 feet in height, blooming abundantly in Spring and brightening the Autumn aspect with gleaming fruits and richly colored foliage.

Dentatum (Arrow-wood). 8 to 12 feet. Curious, dentated leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red shades in Fall. Ornamental hedge plant; greenish white flowers; dark blue berries in Autumn.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 10 to 15 feet. The large white flower-clusters open in May, followed by red fruits; peculiar soft foliage.

Lentago (Sheepberry). Grows to be a small tree, 30 feet high. Flowers white in pretty cymes during May and June. Fruit large, oval, blue-black.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. Dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries, enlivening the late Summer and persists on bare branches into the Winter.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Large, pure white flower balls, often over 3 inches across, in June. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall; beautiful, purple tinted foliage.

Sterile ("Snowball" or "Guelder Rose"). The common Snowball, blooms for Decoration Day, lovely white balls of bloom.



Prunus Triloba—Double-Flowering Plum.

New Hardy Roses

Everybody loves Roses. For years people have tried to raise them here in the North, but with indifferent results. This was due to the fact that most of the older varieties needed protection in the Winter and spraying in the Summer, and this care was seldom given. However, an **entirely new strain of Roses** has been developed which are hardy enough to stand the Winters without covering and whose foliage is healthy and vigorous and is seldom attacked by insects or diseases. This new type of Rose, the **HYBRID RUGOSA**, makes it possible for everyone to enjoy in their own yard the queen of all flowers.

We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the Rose, and which we of the North are privileged to enjoy in the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

Hybrid Rugosa

Amelie Gravereaux. The newest and choicest of Rugosa Hybrids. The flowers are a **rich red American Beauty** color, large, single stem blossoms, of rich fragrance. It is a liberal bloomer—often carrying a dozen blooms within eight weeks after planting. A hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage—a real attraction as a shrub. We consider this new creation the "Rose Par Excellence" for the Northwest, placing it in importance over all other Roses.

Hansa. Deep violet-red. Very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single Rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty in every way. It is perhaps the best all around Rose for general planting.



Rugosa Rose, Conrad F. Meyer.



Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Grootendorst. Clear bright red. This novelty is a most valuable acquisition, having the clean, leathery foliage of the Rugosa Roses and the low-growing habit and continuous blooming of the Baby Rambler. Like all Roses of the Baby Rambler type, the flowers are borne in clusters. They are of good size for this class of Rose, are nearly double and the edges of the flowers are beautifully fringed. The color is a fine clear red and holds exceptionally well. The bloom is produced continuously from early Summer until cut off by cold weather in the Fall. The foliage is of the true Rugosa type and is always healthy, attractive and free from mildew. In habit the plant is of vigorous but compact, dwarfish growth. It is very effective, not only for planting singly as specimens, but is especially valuable for landscape work in low massing and for use as a low-growing hedge or border.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white. Fragrant, perfectly double. The type of bush is similar to the Amelie Gravereaux and makes an excellent white to plant with that beautiful red.

Conrad F. Meyer. Clear silvery pink. Of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produces singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of Roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous.

Hugonis. A beautiful Rose from China. Flowers are single, pale, clear yellow, delicately fragrant, borne so abundantly on the long, arching canes as to form a continuous band of color. A vigorous growing shrub that blooms continuously and early. One of the best shrubs for general garden use.

Standard Roses

Requiring Winter Protection.

Red Radiance. Vigorous, upright, bushy plants, bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, deep red flowers.

Paul Neyron. Pink.

Frau Karl Druschki. White.

Gruss an Teplitz. Dark red.

Sunburst. Bright yellow.

Persian Yellow. A small, fragrant, double, golden yellow flower. Desirable for a hedge or for mixing in shrubbery; hardy and thrifty.

Climbing Roses

Dorothy Perkins. Clear cherry-pink. Slightly fragrant flowers borne in great profusion, and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled, which gives them a delightful fluffy appearance. Foliage is glossy bright green, and persists until cold weather.

Excelsa. "A Red Dorothy Perkins." An intense crimson, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters. Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but much superior to it in color of flower, and in the glossy, disease-resistant foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Brilliant scarlet flowers of large size on a moderately growing plant suitable for tying to a post or pillar. Very showy.

Crimson Rambler. A very showy, sparkling red climber which has been extensively planted over the country. The small flowers are borne in great clusters.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A vigorous, shining-leaved climber which produces beautiful Roses of the Hybrid Tea type on long stems suitable for cutting. It blooms with the greatest profusion rather late in the season. The flowers are of the palest possible shade of pink, with a slightly darker center. Undoubtedly the most beautiful hardy climbing Rose introduced to date.

Climbing American Beauty. A moderate growing pillar Rose which blooms very early, producing very large flowers of delightful shape and a rare shade of light, purple-red unlike any other. The blooms are richly fragrant, and it is one of the most desirable varieties.



Engelmann's Ivy.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe Vine). A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish colored flowers, resembling in shape a pipe. Its flowers, however, are of little value compared to its light green leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early Spring to late Fall; perfectly hardy.

Bittersweet Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruit retained all Winter, its graceful sprays of berries making Winter house decorations. It is perfectly hardy.

Clematis Jackmani This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from July until October.

Clematis Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). Always a popular, hardy, climbing vine. It is a native of the Northwest and succeeds everywhere. Grows to a height of 20 feet and sometimes more. In August produces an immense profusion of white, feathery flowers.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet

(Lonicera). The old garden favorite, blooms all Summer, producing the most brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. Foliage rich, glossy green.

Ivy, American (Sometimes called Woodbine and Virginia Creeper). A native of the Dakotas. Absolutely hardy and vigorous. A more rapid grower than Engelmann's Ivy but it requires a trellis upon which to climb.

Ivy, Boston (Ampelopsis Veitchi). The most popular climbing plant for covering brick, stone or wooden walls, trees, etc. When it becomes established it is of very rapid growth, and clings to the smoothest surface with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is of a rich olive-green during the Summer, changing to various shades of bright crimson and scarlet in the Fall. In planting Ampelopsis of all kinds, the plants, if still in a dormant condition, should be cut down to within 6 inches of the ground, so that the new growth may cling to the wall or tree from the bottom up.

Ivy, Engelmann's (Ampelopsis Engelmanni). The best climbing vine for this climate, to cover brick or stone walls or any rough surface, as it clings without a trellis. It is a very rapid grower, often growing 15 to 20 feet in a single season. In appearance it resembles the Common Virginia Creeper, but the leaves are smaller and the whole vine presents a neater appearance.

Special Rose Collection

- (1) EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins).
- (2) HANSA (Hybrid Rugosa). Deep violet-red.
- (3) GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Dark red.

One each of the three, value \$3.50, **\$2.75**
by mail postpaid for.....



A Very Effective Hedge of Barberry.

Hedges—Beautify as Well as Serve

Within the past few years hedges have come to be very popular. They give privacy and protection; at the same time add greatly to the beauty of each individual place. Home grounds that are not finished off with a hedge present the appearance of a picture without a frame. From the list below you can select a suitable hedge for any place.

Barberry, Japanese Not subject to rust. For a low-growing, informal hedge nothing is lovelier than the Japan Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*). It is absolutely hardy, thorny enough to make an effective hedge against small animals, and requires no pruning, as it does not grow tall. The small, light green leaves are beautiful all Summer, and in the Fall turn a brilliant scarlet; and stay on until quite late. Even after the leaves are gone, the scarlet berries give a striking touch of color through the Winter months. 2½ feet.

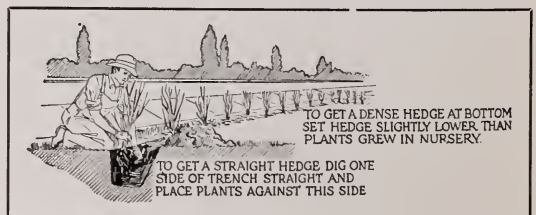
Cotoneaster (Quinceberry). This makes a most attractive, dense, dark green hedge. The thick, glossy leaves turn red in the Fall. Will stand partial shade and is absolutely hardy.

Buckthorn A well known ornamental hedge plant that stands close pruning without injury. Where trimmed the leaves soon cover the cut, making the hedge appear like a smooth and glossy wall of living green. It does not cause annoyance by sprouting from the roots like the common lilac and many other plants used for hedges. It bids defiance to the severest frosts of Winter and the most parching heat of Summer. The leaves are of a rich, healthy green color, remaining in perfect condition throughout the Summer. The plants are generally set eight to nine inches apart in a single row. The plants should be cut back at least half their length immediately after planting. Some hedge plants are very particular as to the time for trimming, but not so with the Buckthorn. It will stand trimming at any time.

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum Amurense*). A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, somewhat lustrous, tardily deciduous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). This shrub is especially valuable on account of its leafing out so early in the Spring and its adaptability to shady locations. They have bright and pretty fragrant flowers, followed by attractive berries that last through the Fall. Blush white flowers.

Spirea Van Houttei Another most pleasing hedge plant is *Spiraea Van Houttei*. The long, graceful, drooping sprays are attractive even after the flowers are gone, and it grows just about the right height to give privacy without "shutting in" the place; it is especially good for the back or side lines of the place, under most conditions, although a little too tall for the front.





Achillea, The Pearl.



Bleeding Heart—Dicentra.



Aquilegia—Columbine.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the OLD FASHIONED HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS, the inhabitants of the perennial garden. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasing changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well arranged hardy border. Every week—yes, every day—brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical. Beginning in April the early Tulips open their flowers often before the snow has entirely disappeared. These are soon followed by the Early Siberian Iris. Early June brings a wealth of the most magnificent bloom in all colors from the much improved varieties of Peonies. Throughout the Summer in constant succession come a wealth of flowers furnished by the Larkspur, Late Iris, Late Peonies, Sweet William, Achillea, the Pearl, Achillea roseum, and in the late Summer, Dahlias, Golden Glow, Gladioli, and Columbine. When the Summer flowers are gone the growing season is greatly lengthened by the late Fall blooms of such as the Shasta and Giant Daisies, Gaillardia and the early frosts do not touch the heavy bloom of the choice varieties of Phlox. While there are many more perennials, we list here only those that have proved entirely satisfactory in our section.

Plant in Borders. A most satisfactory arrangement is to plant perennials in a border which can follow a wall, fence, hedge or trellis. Plants should be placed in small groups, three or more of each variety together, and so positioned as to give pleasing combinations of bloom. In such a border the taller growing sorts could be used as a background. Next, place the medium heights and then the lower varieties at the edge. Desirable locations are also found in the foreground of shrubby groups or borders. Here their Summer bloom will add color to the foliage of the shrubs which in turn furnishes a needed background for the perennial flowers.

Achillea, the Pearl A handsome plant attaining a height of two feet, producing pure white flowers in the greatest profusion the entire Summer. One of the best varieties for cut flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine). The Columbines are justly called one of the most graceful and hardy plants. They produce their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising two feet or more above the beautiful divided foliage. The colors are of the most delicate hues. They are not at all particular about soil or drainage, but seem to thrive in any garden soil. Flowers are in bloom from May to July. We offer the following forms and colors:

Coerulea. Blue shades.

Chrysantha. Yellow.

Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed. This mixture is one of the most desirable and satisfactory, the blooms exhibiting a wide range of colors.

Aster, New England Old New England Aster. 3 to 4 feet tall, making a wonderful Fall showing of deep violet-blue flowers remaining in bloom until the ground freezes. Their extreme profusion of bloom during the Autumn months makes them invaluable for the border and for cut flowers. They are hardy and are very easy to grow.

Bleeding Heart (Dicentra). Everyone loved the old-fashioned Bleeding Heart that our grandmother always grew in her hardy garden. For many years they were imported from Holland, but when the Government stopped the shipments by embargo, they became very scarce. They are now becoming more common and we expect to have our usual supply each year. The long racemes of heart-shaped, pink flowers are always attractive. Comes up early in the Spring and flowers immediately.

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush). The Buddleias have flowers of the most attractive soft lavender-purple and make big, showy shrubs in a mixed planting.



Coreopsis.



Delphinium—Larkspur.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

Coreopsis This is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants for steady bloom in great profusion. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow, of good size, and the main crop comes in June. If cut every day they will continue to bloom the entire Summer in a very satisfactory manner. It is a strong grower, the clumps increasing in size each season.

Delphinium (Larkspur). The tall English Larkspur are among the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation. They come in several shades, and increase in size and beauty each succeeding year. The spikes are immense in size and of the most delicate shades of blue. They begin to bloom in June, and if the flowers are cut off near the ground as soon as they have faded, a second and third crop will be produced before the end of the season. It is a good plan to stake the stalks when they attain a height of three feet, as a heavy wind will frequently mutilate them.

Gold Medal Hybrids. A choice strain containing many forms and many shades.

Belladonna. Light sky-blue. Splendid cut flower variety. Used extensively by florists everywhere.

Bellamosa. A dark blue of the type of Belladonna.

Digitalis (Foxglove). The old-fashioned Foxglove that was always found in grandmother's hardy garden is just as popular as it was a hundred years ago. People love these old-fashioned flowers and they are easy to grow. The strong stalks attain a height of 3 to 4 feet, rising from rich masses of leaves, always giving an appearance of strength to the border, and, during their period of flowering, frequently dominate the whole garden. They flower in midsummer in great profusion, the flowers at the bottom of the spike opening first, and so on to the top. The leading shades are white, rose and purple. We handle them in mixed shades only.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). One of the showiest of hardy plants, attaining a height of two feet and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. It begins to flower in June and continues the entire season. Will do best if cut frequently. The flowers are of gorgeous coloring, the center dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Should be planted in lots of six to twelve to get a good variety of shades of coloring.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Did you ever notice the large displays of bloom of this hardy plant in the florists' windows in late Fall? They use it extensively for ornamentation, as the flowers are minute and attractive when dry, and are borne in such great profusion. The Gypsophila will thrive in any soil, and has a large, massive root which causes the plant in Summer to throw out hundreds of branches with very scant foliage, which in the Summer and Fall is covered with the most delicate, minute white flowers, having the appearance of a misty bloom. There is really no other plant to take its place as it stands in a class by itself, and at least one plant should be in every garden.

Hollyhocks These stately, majestic plants are as old as the country, but the choice double varieties are not so well known. They grow 6 to 8 feet high and are a necessary part to every old-fashioned garden. They are much used in shrubbery beds, where they come up every year and add to the beauty of the surroundings. There is no other plant that takes the place of the Hollyhocks. The flowers begin to open from the bottom of the stalk and are in bloom for several weeks.

Iris, German Has been cultivated and improved to such an extent that from the old "Blue Flag" has been evolved a most bewildering assortment of shapes and colors that it is no wonder it has been called the Rainbow Flower. In its different classes and varieties the Iris has become one of the most popular of all perennial plants and is one of the standard kinds needed to complete the hardy flower garden. Iris are also invaluable as cut flowers. If they are picked as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer and they will last a long time, for, as fast as one flower fades the next will take its place until all have opened. Iris can be grown in any kind of soil, although they prefer a moist situation.

Florentina alba. Very early. White, faintly flushed with lavender.

Honorabile. Vigorous growing and free flowering. Standards yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.

Madame Chereau. Pure white with clear, frilled lavender edge.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Large; white tinged with pink; very fragrant.

Pumila. Very dwarf, 4 inches; the best hardy flower for the border of a perennial planting; deep purple; very early.

Sherwin-Wright. A pure golden yellow.

Iris, Siberian Very hardy; blooms profusely; finer foliage than the Germanica. Two colors, blue and white.

Lantern Plant (Physalis). A perennial with something of the habits of the Lily-of-the-Valley, in that it spreads from pips in the roots, and will in time fill up a small corner of the yard. The shoots come up in early Spring, making a plant 2 feet high, branched like an Aster. The flowers are not conspicuous but the "red lanterns" which come in the Fall are certainly of immense interest and very attractive. The plants can be cut near the ground in the Fall and the lanterns will dry in their natural shape and stay on for an indefinite period.

Lily-of-the-Valley After the long, cold Winter of the North it is pleasant to see the Lily shoots coming through the ground, one of the earliest signs of Spring. In fact, they are frequently seen out of the ground in February as the Winter cold and frost do not seem to harm them in the least. The leaves quickly appear and before we hardly realize that Summer is here, the little racemes of bell-shaped flowers, which are so intensely fragrant can be gathered in quantity. A small cluster in the library will perfume the entire home with a fragrance that is both rare and elegant in nature.

Pyrethrum Hybridum (Painted Daisy). The daisy-like flowers are both single and double, in shades of white, pink and red to deep crimson. Begins to bloom in June and remains in blossom a long time.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A hardy, tall growing plant, bearing clusters of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers; very showy and valuable for cut flowers. Blossoms late in the Summer and continues until cut off by frost.



Festiva Maxima Peonies.

Peonies Without doubt, Peonies are at the present time the most popular of all hardy plants, and justly so, for probably there is no other class of plants that combine so many desirable qualities with so few objectionable ones. They are easy to grow, hardy everywhere without protection, and free from diseases and insect pests. Once established they are permanent, large clumps being frequently seen in old, neglected gardens that have flourished and bloomed for a score of years with no attention whatever. Many new Peonies have been developed within the past few years which far surpass the older kinds in size and beauty. From the many hundreds of varieties we have selected the following as among the best.

Felix Crousse. Ruby-red; midseason.

Festiva Maxima. Large, very double, pure white; center petals fringed with red; long stems.

Karl Rosenfield. Dark velvety crimson, clear and brilliant, without a trace of purple. A superb and marvelous flower; immense in size, globular, and of solid habit. Blooms in clusters.

Prince of Darkness. Very rich dark red.

Rubra Officinalis. Red; earliest of all Peonies.



Hollyhocks.



German Iris.



Lily-of-the-Valley.



Sweet William.

Statice (Sea Lavender). Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all Summer panicles of minute flowers, which can be dried and used for Winter bouquets.

Sweet William One of the best and most satisfactory old-fashioned plants, producing in early Summer a splendid effect of rich and varied flowers. We furnish them in assorted colors only, as they are practically always grown in that way. The different colors and combinations in the individual flowers are almost endless.

Veronica (Speedwell). A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner.

Yucca (Adam's Needle). The list of hardy plants that are evergreen is not large, and this variety, with a distinctly tropical aspect is a welcome addition. Its broad, swordlike, evergreen leaves, which become larger with age, remind one of the so-called Century Plant of the tropics, of which, indeed, it is a relative. During the Summer it puts up a flower stalk 3 to 4 feet high, which terminates with branching spikes of bell-shaped flowers. A few evergreen plants in the garden relieve the dead aspect of Winter and present a good appearance.

Phlox This delightful flower gives us striking, brilliant color effects in July and August. The Phloxes may be had in crimson, white, pink and combinations of colors. They fill in that period between the early Summer flowers and the Fall blooming sorts, hence are rather necessary to furnish continuous color to the perennial landscape border. They show up very effectively when several plants of one variety are massed to give a single color in one group, or they may be used as single plants. Phloxes have been wonderfully improved during recent years; the flowers are larger and colors more beautiful. These new Phloxes will surely please you. We recommend the following as being the best:

Beranger. Rose-pink; large.
Eclairer. Dark purple-red with light center.
Miss Lingard. White with light pink eye. Blooms in June and again in September.
Richard Wallace. White with carmine eye.
R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red suffused with salmon.
Von Lassburg. Pure white; individual flowers very large.

Platycodon (Balloon Flower). These plants are closely allied to the Campanulas and form neat-branched bushes of upright habit. They grow two feet high, producing their blue or white flowers from July to October.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). One of the most popular hardy plants, a strong grower, attaining 5 to 6 feet and produces in August masses of golden yellow flowers, in form like a cactus dahlia.



Phlox.



Regal Lilies.



Madonna Lilies.

Hardy Garden Lilies

Noble and beautiful flowers which are too frequently strangers in American gardens. It is always with a touch of sadness that we note the infrequency of Lilies in American gardens. No flower, it seems to us, is at once so noble and so beautiful. Nor is there lack of variety. Furthermore, the Lily is singularly valuable for its charming effect on the garden skyline when in bloom.

There is a notion that Lilies are "hard to grow." Some of the rarer species are, it is true; they do not only stubbornly refuse to make themselves at home in the garden, unless conditions are precisely to their liking, but some of them cannot endure the northern Winter without the necessary covering of litter, which many other tender plants require. Unless one goes in for Lilies to the extent of making a hobby of them, however, these can all be left to the collector and there will be quite enough species remaining to give one a Lily season in the three months' duration of which loveliness follows loveliness with breaks of only relatively brief length. We say species for the reason that the Lilies in cultivation show an exceptionally low percentage of horticultural varieties. Possibly because Nature made every species perfect to begin with, the hand of the hybridizer has been loath to endeavor to "paint the Lily," as it were.

Candidum (Madonna Lily). The old-fashioned garden Lily, very beautiful. Shipment in September only. Top size, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Regale or Myriophyllum (The Regal Lily). Absolutely hardy. Flowers white, slightly suffused with pink, charming shade of canary-yellow at the center, extending part way up the trumpet. Delightfully fragrant; it lacks the heavy oppressive fragrance of most other Lilies. Blooms early in July. Large flowering size bulbs, 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.; \$65.00 per 100.

Speciosum album. *Speciosum* or *lancifolium* are the most important of all the Japanese Lilies, being always satisfactory and perfectly hardy. *S. album* produces large white flowers of great substance, a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 65c each; \$6.50 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100.

Speciosum Rubrum. A wonderful Lily, ruby spots distributed over a broad expanse of white. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$40.00 per 100.

Speciosum magnificum. Large, rich, deep red flowers. 65c each; \$6.50 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100.

Tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). 30c each; \$2.75 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Of most easy culture and an exceptionally fine garden Lily. Orange, spotted black. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

Terms and Policies

We Guarantee that all goods shipped by us are of very high quality, true to name, and exactly as represented. All mistakes, if any, will be promptly rectified. Notify us at once should there be any errors. If, upon arrival, anything does not prove satisfactory, we will replace it free.

Prices. All prices in this catalog are f. o. b. Milwaukee, unless marked otherwise. No charge for packing.

Shipping. We will use our own judgment in effecting prompt and safe delivery of your plants, bulbs and trees, unless shipping instructions accompany the order.

When Ordering. Please use enclosed order sheet and fill in carefully. It will help us in taking prompt care of your order. Enclose payment for amount of order.

Remittances. Whatever is most convenient to you, personal check, money order, currency, stamps or have us ship the goods and pay the postman for the amount (plus postage). If you send currency or stamps, better register.

Open Account. If you prefer to pay after receipt of goods, we will be glad to open an account for you, provided your order amounts to over \$15.00 and is accompanied by references.



A Charming Evergreen Planting.

Coniferous Evergreens

Wonderfully Effective for color
for Winter and for Charming
Contrasts in Summer

EVERGREENS are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of Summer, but it is in the Winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner. Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. We transplant them several times before allowing them to go out to our customers, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of evergreens even for a few minutes; you will kill them if you do. Every Conifer offered in this catalog, unless otherwise stated, is taken from the field with the roots securely closed in a ball of earth and this bound on with a piece of burlap. The roots are never exposed. When you receive the plants, have hole ready, remove burlap (but not dirt), plant immediately, water thoroughly, but do not apply over foliage.

ARBOR-VITAE (Thuja)

Occidentalis (Common American). Used for hedges and windbreaks. 18 to 24 in., 75c each; per 12, \$6.00. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.
Pyramidalis. 12 to 18 in., \$2.00 each; per 12, \$20.00.
Siberian. Baby size. 10 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; per 12, \$15.00.
Globosa. Low and dense. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; per 12, \$15.00.

SPRUCE (Picea)

Colorado Blue. Fine blue color. 12 to 18 in., \$3.00 each; per 12, \$30.00. 18 to 24 in., \$7.50 each; per 12, \$75.00. Larger size, price on application.
Black Hills Spruce. 12 to 18 in., \$1.50 each; per 12, \$15.00. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; per 12, \$38.00.

PINE (Pinus)

Mugho Pine (Dwarf Mountain Pine). 8 to 10 in. spread. \$2.50 each; per 12, \$25.00. 10 to 15 in., \$3.50 each; per 12, \$38.00.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)

Canadensis. 12 to 18 in., \$2.50 each; per 12, \$25.00.
Sabina. 10 to 12 in., \$2.50 each; \$25.00 per 12.
Pfitzeriana. 12 to 18 in., \$3.00 each; per 12, \$30.00. 18 to 24 in., \$4.00 each; per 12, \$40.00.
Virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). A fine plant for specimen, beautiful silvery blue foliage.
Each 12
12 to 18 inches \$3.00 \$30.00
18 to 24 inches 3.50 35.00
2 to 2½ feet 5.00 50.00

TSUGA (Hemlock)

Canadensis (American Hemlock).
Each 12
12 to 15 inches \$2.00 \$20.00
15 to 18 inches 2.25 22.50
18 to 24 inches 4.00 40.00
2 to 3 feet 6.00 60.00
3 to 4 feet 7.50 75.00

TAXUS

Cuspidata Brevifolia.
Each 12
12 to 15 inches \$5.00 \$50.00
15 to 18 inches 6.00 60.00
18 to 24 inches 7.50 75.00

How to Properly Plant Evergreens

